



Correlation between Salmonella and hygiene indicators in the Danish fresh pork chain

Aabo, Søren; Sandø, G.; Hansen, Tina Beck

Publication date:
2012

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Aabo, S., Sandø, G., & Hansen, T. B. (2012). *Correlation between Salmonella and hygiene indicators in the Danish fresh pork chain*. Poster session presented at 23rd International ICFMH Symposium, Istanbul, Turkey.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Correlation between *Salmonella* and hygiene indicators in pork cuttings in the Danish fresh meat chain

Søren Aabo¹, Gudrun Sandø², and Tina Beck Hansen¹

¹The National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark, ²The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration

Background:

Salmonella in pork pose a significant consumer risk and hygiene performance during handling in all parts of the fresh meat chain will potentially contribute to the safety of the meat. Recently, it has been shown that *Salmonella* was significantly more prevalent in pork cuttings in butchers' shops than in supermarkets in Denmark (Hansen *et al.*, 2010). This may be due to differences in hygiene performance between type of retailer or between their suppliers.

Aim:

To investigate for a correlation between occurrence of *Salmonella* and the hygiene indicators Enterococci and *Enterobacteriaceae* in cutting plants and at retail in Denmark.

Results:

Conclusions:

Cutting:

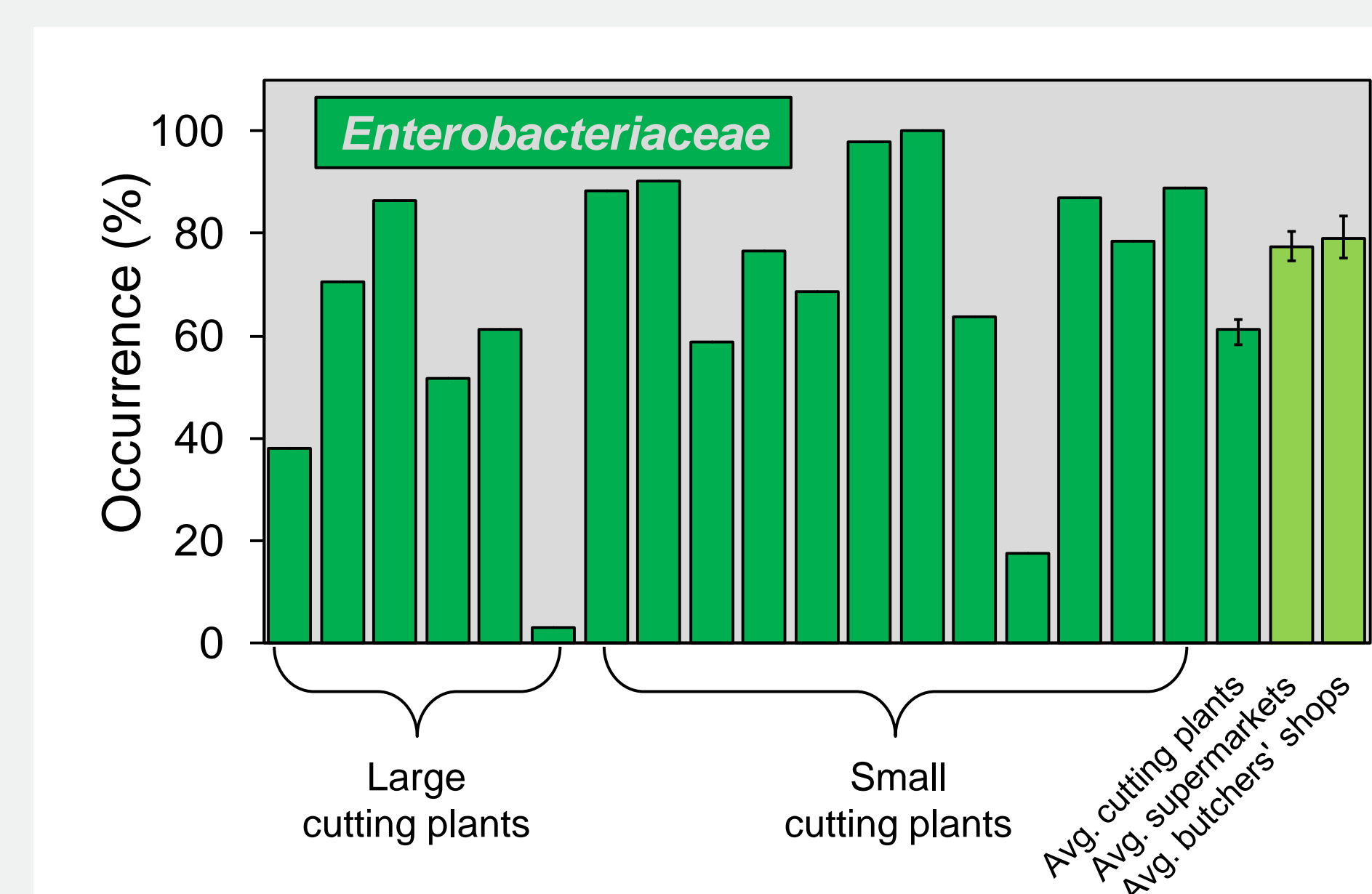
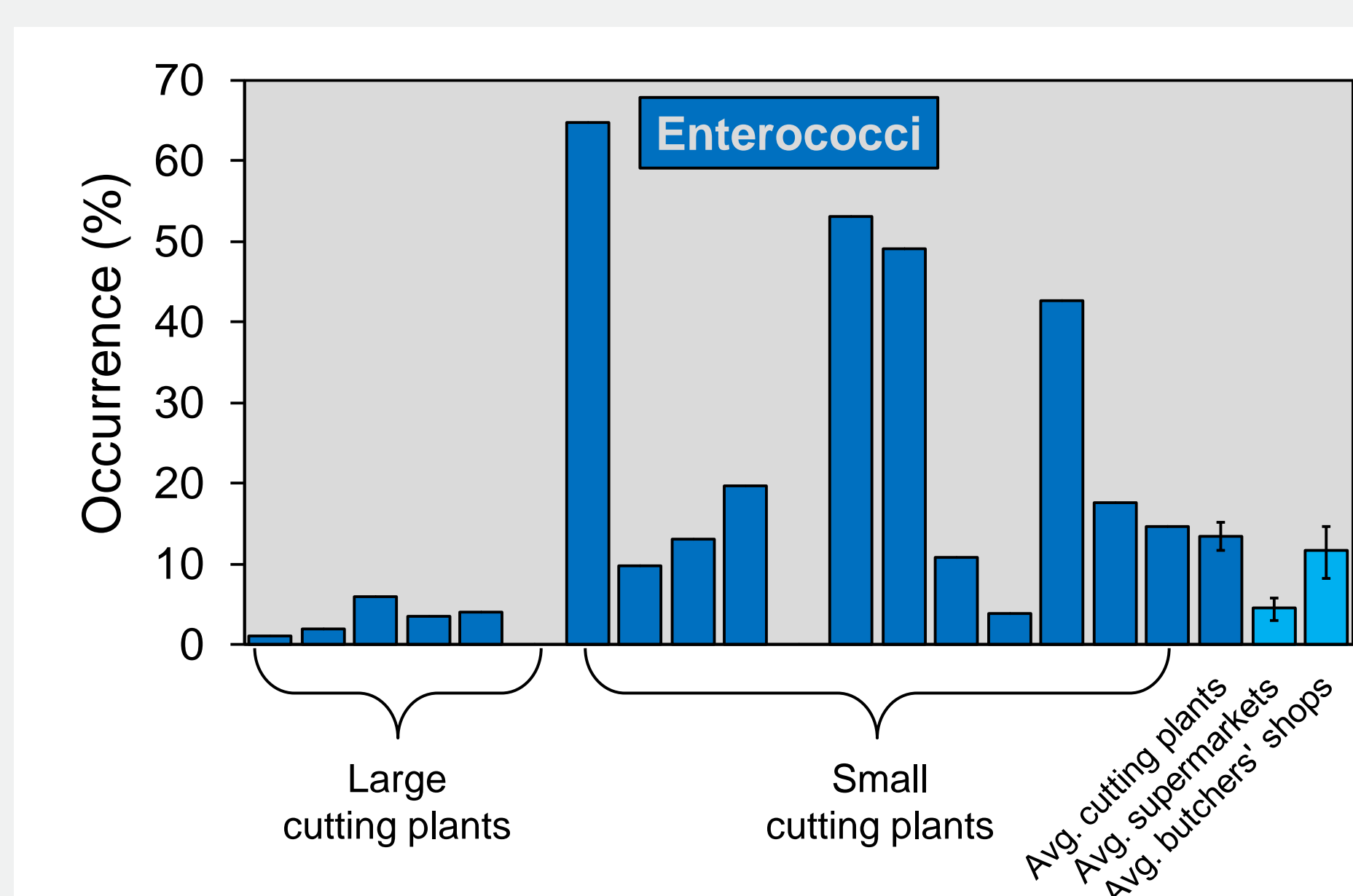
1. *Salmonella* output vary between cutting plants
2. Large cutting plants performed significantly better than small
3. *Salmonella* 14 times more likely to occur if enterococci >10.000 CFU/g (CHI²: $P = 0.007$)

Retail:

1. Butchers' shops have lower level of hygiene (enterococci)
2. *Salmonella* more frequently found in butchers' shops
3. *Salmonella* 6 times more likely to occur if enterococci >100 CFU/g (CHI²: $P = 0.028$)

Overall:

1. Correlation between *Salmonella* and enterococci
2. Correlation may be due to growth of both organisms in cutting plants and at retail
3. Enterococci a candidate for a process hygiene criteria at cutting and at retail
4. *Enterobacteriaceae* displayed less variation between companies with a significant weaker correlation to presence of *Salmonella* than enterococci



Experiment:

- Cutting plants: 1,578 samples of pork cuttings were obtained from 6 large and 12 smaller cutting plants.
- Retail: 1,241 meat samples were obtained from 278 supermarkets and 134 butchers' shops.
- Analyses: Samples were analysed semi-quantitatively for *Salmonella* and quantitatively for enterococci and *Enterobacteriaceae* by standard culture procedures.
- All sampling and analyses were performed by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration.

